LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

American Farmers and Free Trade.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal No one can afford to be led by his prejudices to his own run. Men are usually willing to reason and reflect candidly about matters which affect them personally. While there are a few people who seem to go mad over party matters, the great body of the American people are willing to consider in a candid way the public questions that directly affect their own interests and have to do with their own prosperity. Any one who sincerely believes that a protective tariff on foreign-made goods is an important factor in the prosperity of American agriculture ought to be able to give reasons for that belief.

Here is a summary of the whole question by another, which I wish to use as a tem: "Free foreign trade gives our money, our manufactures, and our markets to other nations to the injury of our labor, our trades-people, and our farmers. Protection keeps money, markets and manufactures at home for the benefit of our own people."

Why are home markets more valuable to the farmer than foreign markets! To answer this question it must first be stated that the laboring classes of Europe are paid less than half the sum paid for labor in this country. This is a fact which all admit. Over and over it has been shown by the statistical facts of the American consuls abroad, and otherwise, that by reason of low wages in Europe, of necessity working people and their families live on at least 33 per cent less food and clothing than working people do in the United States. For instance, meat but once or twice a week, and shortage in other foods. Now suppose we adopt the policy of "buying in the cheap market," as free trade proposes, that involves the closing up of the great manufacturing industries to a large extent in this country, and then, instead of selling only 8 per cent. of the surplus agricultural products abroad as now, it would send more than 50 per cent., to find a market among consumers who live on 33 per cent. less food than that consumed in the United States by our own workmen and their families. Not only this, but the five millions engaged in our factories, together with their families, about fifteen millions, which afford so good a market for American farmers, would be driven, by necessity, to our cheap lands into agricultural pursuits, and then we should have such an overproduction of agriculture as would leave American farmers in the miserable condition English and Irish farmers are now found. With prices thus down by the destruction home markets, the millions of debt, ty way of mortgages and otherwise, owed by American farmers, it would simply ruin them, and under such conditions for a period of five to ten years our farms would be foreclosed upon and fall into the hands of capitalists. Thus millions of happy homes in the farming districts would be turned into tenant farming, and under our high state of intelligence and conditions of social life, a spirit of unrest would ensue, and with the ballot in every man's hands the country and its policy would sweep to the other extreme. We should, in a few years, of course, come back to the American principle of protection, but the policy of the empiries would, in the meantime, have so unsettled things as to impoverish millions. Do we want to try the experiment for the fun of it? It would be ruinous fun to millions. Now, while it is true that there is danger

in "following after strange gods," and in the chase becoming almost ruined, yet I want to give some facts showing that free trade cannot long exist in a country like this. It is a significant fact that wages the world over to-day, always were, and ever will be, in the ratio of the intelligence of the people. Take the census of this country, beginning with the first return of the facts, and coming down to the present, and this is found to be so. It holds true, in the very nature of things, of every country and people.

In 1816 farm hands were paid only \$7 per month, and other wages were low in the same ration, and the best data obtainable shows the

illiteracy a little over 22 per cent.
In 1829 laborers were paid but 40 cents per day, and the little skilled labor in this country at that time was paid but a little over this sum. The illiteracy of this country was then between 15 and 17 per ceat. And so, tracing the facts along these lines to the present time, it is found that wages on the farm and in the factory have increased just about in the ratio of the decrease of illiteracy. The philosophy of all this is-1. That a higher grade of intelligence begets higher social conditions and more expensive civilization and living.

2. That these in turn make new demands and

find the way to supply them. Thus tariff protection to labor in this country is not a whim, or empericism, but grows out of the very nature of things, and is a moral force. shielding a better civilization from the effect of the effete systems of Europe, which from necessity maintain a high per cent. of illiteracy, and low living and social conditions, in order to maintain their rotten systems at all. Stating it in another form, protection of American labor against the effect of the degraded systems and labor of Europe is the legitimate and all-prevailing demand of higher intelligence, higher social conditions and a higher civilization in this country. It is possible to temporarily suspend normal functions and plunge into a mistaken policy, but it would be as easy to dam the rapids of Niagara with a straw as to permanently plant free trade in this country. Intelligence, social conditions and a symmetrical civilization forbid it, and the ballot in every man's hand is the key to the whole situation.

As further illustrating these facts, let it be stated that next to the United States, England (though more than one-half below us) pays the next highest wages, and her illiteracy is 24 per sent. France stands next in wages, with 31 per cent of illiteracy, while Russia pays the lowest wages, and has 60 per cent, of illiteracy. Put this country, with only 6 per cent. of illiteracy (taking out the freedmen), by the side of these on a level in trade and wages and it would not stay there longer than the next election. But in the trial it would result necessarily in great disturbance, hardship and widespread ruin-1. Ruin to American farmers, because it

would break down home markets, where 92 per cent. of the surplus is sold, and send this surplus to Europe, where labor consumes 33 per cent. less food than in America.

2. Ruin to American farmers, because it would so lower prices on their products that hundred of thousands of them with debts and mortgages could never pay them, and they would be driven into tenantry to the wealthy classes who hold the mortgages, and thus become impoverished, as the English and Irish farmers are to-day. Ruin to the skilled artisans, mechanics

and laboring men of America, because it would drive them out of the factories and shops where they have qualified themselves for usefulness into the fields and on the lands to grow a subsistence for themselves and families. JOHN B. CONNER. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 21.

An Old Soldier and Democrat for Harrison and Morton.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journals

I have been a life-long Democrat and voted for Cleveland in 1884. I was a soldier in the late war. I have at last, after acting with the Democratic party for many years, listening to their eries of reform, and their hypocritical pretensions of love for the Union soldiers, decided to vote for Harrison and Morton. I shall in a brief manner give my old comrades and others a few of my reasons for so In the first place, the war was commenced by Democrats of the South, aided by copperheads of the North. Among the number might be mentioned Thurman. They were also aided by our old enemy, England, who still evinces the greatest pleasure at every Democratic victory. Why is this! It is simply, and only, because the Democratic party is in favor of free trade, and it is a well-known fact that the Cobden Club, of England, has for several years had its free-trade circulars distributed over this country. England is doing this in the interests of her manufacturers, and laboring men, and, consequently, against our interests. If the Democratic party were as sincere in its devotion to the interest of our country and American industries as England is in her own interest, then it to-day would be advocating the continued protection of American industry. Again, a Democratic Congress for several

years has demonstrated to me the fact that it is a party of dishonest pretensions, especially in regard to the pensioning of Union soldiers. The Republicans have been unanimous in supporting service-pension bills, and all other just bills in behalf of the Union soldier. On the other hand, the Democrats of the solid South and a large proportion of those in the North have strenuously opposed all efforts the Kepublicans in that After the Republicans had generously voted in favor of pensioning the soldiers of the Mexican war, a large portion of whom were in the rebel army, then the Democrats of the South repaid them by voting against a service-pension for the Union soldiers. After Colonel Matson had framed an invalid pension bill last year, and it had been passed by the unanimous Republican vote, aided by a few Democrata, Cleveland vetoed it, and so the Union soldier, for whom it was designed, has to still eke out a miserable existence, many of them in the almshouses of our country. The Senate has passed a similar bill this year, but it has been killed by Matson and his Democratic pension committee. They have

so changed it that the Republicans cannot, por will any honorable patriotic men support it; so the old soldier can depend on having to wait until a Republican majority exists in both houses before he can ever expect to get a service pension bill passed. All old soldiers should get a record of the votes of the two parties on pensions, and study them; they would then assuredly do, as I intend to do, vote for the party that stands by them. I cannot understand how any old soldier or his sons, with a spark of patriotism in their breasts, can conscientiously vote for Cleveland, who ordered the rebel flags sent back to the South. I have not time nor space to speak of the Democratic party in its relation to labor. I hope, however, that the laboring men of the country will have independence enough to study the question for themselves. If they do, I think that they, like the soldier, will find it to their interest to vote for Harrison and Morton. J. N. FLETCHER, Co. A. Fifty seventh Indiana Volunteers. WILLOW BRANCH, Ind.

Self-Protection-The Stone-Cutters.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journay The atone-cutters of the United States are preparing to protect themselves against foreign workmen. Their union has a large membership, and as high wages are paid them as to any other class of mechanics; but during the winter season they are generally unemployed and live on the surplus of their earnings. Among them is a class known as "harvesters"-so-called because they "reap the harvest" of high wages, without performing any of the duties of citiizens. They are mostly English, Scotch and Germans, who come over to this country, at the time work opens in the spring, bringing a com plete set of tools and a suit of clothes. On these there is no tariff duty, and the price of a steerage passage is small. They bring cards of membership of the International Union, which entitles them to admission to a lodge here, and they receive the same protection and benefits from the order as do the permanent members. come solely because they rehigher wages here than home. They live very economically, pay no taxes, demand the same protection as a citizen without becoming one, and when work closes in the fall, sell their kit of tools at a profit about sufficient to pay their expenses home, where they go to spend what money they have earned. The next spring they return to repeat the same operation. So great has become this kind of competition with resident workmen that its effects are felt to their greatinjury. The lodges national Union, and now ask such changes in the rules of admission as will put an end to this kind of "harvesting." If the international refuses, American lodges will withdraw from it and become a separate association. As a class, the stone-cutters are of foreign birth, many in number, well informed and intelligent men. They feel the necessity of protecting their own interests against any attack, come in what shape it may. No doubt the friends of the Mills freetrade bill will condemn the action of the stonecutters, but "all the same" the ball will be kept rolling until the prosperity of American citizens is safe from attacks of free-traders at home and foreign labor.

High Wages for Workingmen in Debt.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: While in your city on the 18th I bought the Journal. I want to compliment you on your article on wool-growing and manufacture; also on the publication of the article by "Machinist." This is a point I have been raising for some time, but you are the first to publish it that I know of. I was about to throw the paper away, having read nearly all eise, but noticing it, read and you may be sure that I have preserved the paper and used it on several Democrats; I think with good effect. The point is just this: The man who has obligated and mortgaged himself to pay certain amounts, which he can at present rate of wages, cannot afford to vote for free trade, even if all things would be equal (i.e.) wages and living expenses. He must have the volume of money to meet his payments. For example, a man receiving \$12 per week finds he can buy a home by joining a building association and paying \$6.00 per week and by strict economy, can live on the other \$6.00, for the five or six years, which it will take him to secure a home for himself and family. He is glad to do it, as very many have, and therefore are in that condition now. Now suppose the tariff is removed and the manufacturer says, "Well, I have got to reduce wages," and reduces that man's wages (one-third for example), and his living expenses are reduced in like proportion. He would be under the same obligation to the building association (i. e) \$6 per week. His living expenses as reduced would be \$4.00, making \$10.00 in all, and to meet this he would receive \$8.00 per week. Let well enough alone, I say. I am working for a living, myself, and am a borrower from a building association, and therefore look with alarm toward the approach of the conditions above named. I was a strong Gresham man, but am now Harrison and protection from crown to heel. H. S. WORTH, 101 S. Water street, Chicago, or Maplewood, Ill.

The Tile-Works and Tariff Reduction.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: I see that our tariff reformer, Mr. Bynum, has succeeded in getting the duty on "china, porcelain, earthen, stone or crockery ware increased to 50 per cent." I hope that this action of our reform (1) Congressman has no effect on Hon. John J. Cooper's tile-works in this city. It would be a great pity to have the tariff on his goods increased when he is so very happy at the prospect of a reduction. These Democratic tilemakers are such disinterested philanthropists that they card the papers to let the world know how delighted they will be when the tariff on their goods is reduced. Bro. Cooper had better go over to the canal and tell that story to the marines. Messrs. Coopers and Landers new pay their men from two to three times as much as the same class of men get in Europe. Now I want to ask them, or any man who works for them, how much they would get if the duties on tiling should be removed as they have been from wool, and more than a hundred other articles by this reform (1) administration? Those who are now getting \$2 a day would probably receive from eighty cents to one dollar, and others in the same proportion. Honor bright! do you believe that Mr. Cooper is gratified at the proposed reduction? If a small decrease is so pleasing, how jolly he would be if the entire tariff was taken off. The fellow who believes that Cooper and Landers would as cheerfully pay high wages to their employes, under a tariff-reduction policy as under a protective policy will probably not be able to "get in out of the rain." PROTECTION.

even under a tile-roof. A Candidate for Congress.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: This (Indianapolis) district should be represented in the American Congress by a cool, clear-headed, able and sound Republican. We've got him-a modest, unassuming, upright gentleman-with a record as clean and unassailable as our glorious candidate for President. He will command the vote of every soldier and soldier's friend in the district, by reason of his original thoughtfulness and large liberality in caring for soldier's orphans; and his unstinted support of every effort put forth for the successful prosecution of the war. He is in high degree competent for the discussion of the great issue of the campaign-"Protection vs. Free Trade." He will command the full Republican strength, and get lots and lots of votes that no other could get. Nominate George Merritt and Mr. Bynum can resume his law practice after March 4. REPUBLICAN.

Big Locomotives.

Philadelphia Leader. The Baldwin locomotive-works recently turned out six of the largest bituminous coal locomotives ever built at that establishment. They are for the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, and are designed to make the run from New York to New Haven, with a full express train, seventy-two miles, in eighty minutes. They weigh each 212,000 pounds. The cylinders are twenty inches in diameter, with twenty-two inches stroke, and the driving wheels are sixtyeight inches in diameter. The builders have been informed that one of the engines made a run. with seven cars, up a grade thirty feet to the mile, at a speed of sixty miles per hour. The works have also just completed six of the heavest freight locomotives ever built by them, four being for the Philadelphia & Reading railroad, and two for the Central railroad of New Jersey. They are of the consolidation type, with cylinders twenty-two inches in diameter. twenty-eight inches stroke, and each weighs

Your Friend Committed Spicide. You never suspected it, none of his friends dreamed of it, he did not know of it himself, but it is exactly what he did, nevertheless. Do you remember his sallow complexion! Do you recollect how he used to complain of head-ache and constipation? "I'm getting quite bilious," he said to you one day, "but I guess it'll pass off. I haven't done anything for it, bethat you heard of his death. It was very sudden, and everyone was greatly surprised. If he had taken Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative

Pellets be would be alive and well to-day. Don't follow his example. The "Pellets" are easy to take, mild in their action, and always sure.

NEWS IN SUNDAY'S JOURNAL.

Resume of the Principal Home and Foreign Events Recorded in the Issue of July 22.

A two-year-old child was drowned in a cistern at Alliance. O. Alf Ingraham was arrested at Newark, O., for pocket-picking.

James H. Russell, dealer in paper stock, assigned at New York. John Golden, a prominent young farmer living near Springfield, O., was arrested for

at Warren, Pa. The boat upset and Nelson was drowned. J. Spencer Turner has been elected president

Frank Loomis and Peter Nelson went fishing,

and F. Rose treasurer of the American Chess Congress. The United States Court, at Chicago, decided

in favor of the Bell Company in the Cushman-Bell telephone litigation. The wife, daughter, and two grandchildren of W. R. Jones were drowned, near Brookfield, Mass., by the upsetting of a boat.

At White Rock Station, Pa., Viola and Victor Ramsey, twins, aged nine years, fell into the Allegheny river and were drowned. By the will of the late Mrs. William Richard-

son, of Manchester, the Andover (Mass.) Theological Seminary will get between \$35,000 and The wife of Henry Hirner, well-to-do citizen of Wilkesbarre, Pa., confessed to criminal relatious with Henry Leim, hotel keeper, and then

took laudanum. She will die, leaving three Anna Redmond, six years old, daughter of a Chicago blacksmith, abducted in May from her home on the corner of State and Twenty-sixth streets, has been, it is confidently claimed, found

by a detective, in St. Joseph, Mo. Base-ball-Pittsburg 13, Indianapolis 4; Boston 3, Washington 2; Detroit 9, Chicago 6; New York 6, Philadelphia 1; Cincinnati 8, Kansas City 1; St. Louis 3, Louisville 2: Cleveland 17, Baltimore 11; Brooklyn 7, Athletic 1s.

In the awards of the National Educational Association the first prize of \$500 for State exhibits was divided, \$300 going to Missouri and \$200 to Massachusette. A special prize of \$200 was awarded the St. Louis Manual Training School. The next meeting will be at Nashville, Tenn., provided all arrangements can be properly The stage running between San Luis Obispo,

Cal., and Templeton was robbed by a masked man while crossing the mountains. The robber ordered the driver to stop, and immediately covered him with a revolver. He then compelled the passengers, six in number, and the driver to alight from the stage. The passengers were placed in a row and robbed of \$500. About \$1,000 was also taken from a Wells-Fargo ex-In the Senate Mr. Sherman called up the bill

to reimburse the depositors of the Freedman's Bank. Persons of African descent alone are to be the beneficiaries. The bill was passed. The Senate then took up the fisheries treaty, and at 5 P. M. adjourned. In the House at 11:30 A. M. the Mills tariff bill was called up and finally passed, after a speech by Mr. Mills—yeas 162, nays 149. A motion to adjourn until Wednesday next was voted down. The House took a recess until 8 P. M., the night session being devoted to the consideration of Indian depredation

[From Our Second Edition of Sunday.]

A Trio of Swindlers Caught. Detective Frank Lloyd reached the city last night at 10:30 o'clock, over the J., M. & I., from Louisville, having in custody Robert Burt and Robert Long, two of the men charged with swindling Zachariah Bush, the farmer, out of \$1,500 in University Park last Thursday. They are said to be the parties who, in carrying out the swindle, made negotiations toward the purchase of Bush's land, while the third party, the so-called unknown man, who possessed the re-markable card trick, is now in custody in Louisville. His name is Max Gumbert. The parties are well known to the police of this city, Chicago and Louisville, and have been implicated in numerous gambling schemes. Burt, who goes by the name of "Doctor" Stone, gave his name at the station-house as John R. Fox. He is from Chicago, is thirty-eight years of age, light complexion, of medium height, and wears a sandy mustache. His neck and clothing were covered with blood, resulting from a scuffle he made in attempting to escape from the officers at Louisville. Long is the taller of the two. He gave his name as Robert Henry, slias "Captain" Jackson, and took his arrest here at the station-house in the coolest manner possible, remarking to turnkey Stont, "You might as well slate me for murder." He is thirty-four, dark bair and mustache, and is perfectly selfpossessed in bis actions.

Their capture was a very adroit piece of work. which the Louisville officers assisted in accomplishing. Lloyd first got a clew to the men's whereabouts through the stories of the livery men, from whom the rigs were hired by which Burt and Long made their escape from the city. They first engaged a buggy from Cook's stable, on South Pennsylvania street, and drove to Lapelle, Ind., where they hired a man to return the horse to Cook. They then went to Anderson; thence to Richmond. Lloyd next heard of them in Cincinnati, from which place he traced them to Louisville. Gumbert, the three-card monte man, met them there at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon at Crockford's salcon, on Jefferson street. Lloyd had them all three "spotted," and with detective Daily, of Louisville, made the arrests as the men were entering another saloon. The men made but little resistance, except Burt, who struggled violently to make his escape. Detective Daily was compelled to set- fifty him with a blow from his mace, which quited him into a submissive mood. Gumbert would not come to Indiana without a requisition, but Burt and Long were at once brought to this city. Detective Lloyd secured \$1,339.30 of the \$1,500 that was taken, all of which was found in a sealed envelope on Burt's person at the time of his arrest. Long wore a heavy beard up to yesterday morning, and at Louisville was shaved to conceal his identity.

The Burlington Dynamiters. CHICAGO, July 21 .- A peculiar state of affairs was developed to-day when the case of conspiracy against Chairmen Hoge and Murphy, of the Burlington strike, was called in court. Neither of the accused was present, and Frank Collier, attorney for the Burnington company, and representing the prosecution, surprised everybody in hearing by a request that the case be continued. Lawyer Collier explained his reason for this strange action by saving: "Hoge and Murphy are now out of the city on an extensive tour, doing virtually the company's work." Counsel for the defense made no objection to a continuance. The court granted a postponement of one

Hoge's clerks, the informers, Kelly and Mc-Gilvary, were held to the grand jury in \$500 onds each this morning. The prisoners have been held in custody at the central police sta-tion, and after their examination they were

taken back there for safe keeping. The trial of the charges against John A. Bauereisen, accused under the State laws of procuring dynamite to be brought into the State for illegal purposes, came up before Justice Lyon to-day. All the attorneys were present, and so were the two informers, J. A. Bowles and Alexander Smith. Bowles was the first witness, and he succeeded in making out a complete case against the defendant. He said that after secret meeting of the Brotherhood, Bauereisen told him that dynamite could be used with good effect, and he asked the witness if he could get some. The latter replied in the affirmative. The witness then said: "Bauereisen gave \$7.50 with which to purchase it. I then came to Chicago, but could not get any here, and I went to Noblesville, Ind., where I got a pound and a half and brought it back to Chicago. I brought it to the Grand Pacific, and left it in room No. 34. Down stairs I met Bauereisen and told him that I had it. He wanted me to take it to Aurora, but I would not, and he then asked me to take it to George Clark, at Galesburg, and gave me a ten-dollar bill. I took it to Clark, and returning to Aurora, told Bauereisen that I had delivered it. He then asked me to get some more. I told him," continued Bowles, that Clark had used it up, and he gave \$9 to get more. I went to Indiana, got more dynamite, and brought it back. I showed it to Mr

Attorney David was unable to catch his breath sufficiently to shout an objection, but his wildly waving arms brought the witness to a standstill, and he was told to mind what he had showed . to Hoge. This was the only sensational feature of the trial. Smith was then called, and he substantially repeated his testimony given before Commissioner Hoyne. Bauereisen was held to the Chriminal Court under bonds of \$3,500,

which he readily furnished. At Aurora, Ill., this morning, ex-engineer Roegel, a prominent Brotherhood mai and striker, was awakened by a deputy sheriff and escorted before a justice, on the charge of assisting Bauereisen, Bowles and the remaining alleged conspirators in procuring, storing and distributing dynamite, knowing at the time that the explosives were to be used for the purpose of injuring the property and business of the Burlington road. Koegel was not surprised, pleasantly acknowledging that he rather expected a visit from the officer, and cheerfully accompanied him to the justice's office, where he furnished bonds of \$5,000 for his appearance on Wednesday next. Bowles was a former room-mate of Koegel's, and the testimony of the former that he had left some dynamite in his significant demonstration for French chauvinism brought to this city this evening by

room at Heck's Hotel was probably the cause of the arrest. Knegel denies all knowledge of the dynamite said to have been in his room.

A local paper says: "The settlement of the Builington strike does not seem as probable as it did a few days age. While Hoge, Murphy and Hall, following Chief Arthur's advice, are swinging around the circle, the chairmen of the grievance committees are holding daily sessions in this city. The change of front among those gentlemen during the last forty-eight hours is remarkable. Two weeks ago the most radical strikers would have accepted the slightest concassion from the company, and would have re-turned to work, admitting defeat of the Brotherhood. To-day these same men are declaring that nothing but an unconditional surrender on the part of the company will be accepted by the victorious strikers. This is not the talk of one or two Burlington strikers, but is the unanimous expression of leading Brotherhood men who are in the city as representatives of thousands of men of the great Western roads. The radicals have obtained a complete ascendency on all of the Western and several of the Eastern roads. Many of the chairmen of grievance committees now in session have no hesitation in saying that a general strike could be declared if such a measure would by any possibility aid the Burlington strikers. They declare that a great mistake was made when the boycott was raised. Chairman Vrooman, of the Union Pacific griev ance committee, said yesterday that the engineers will continue to demand what they struck for-3} and 4 cents per mile, the abolition of classification, etc., and the re-instatement of the strikers. He spoke within the hearing of a dozen members of the general grievance committee, all of whom emphatically indersed and applauded Vroeman's position. The radicals declare that Hoge has no authority to represent the strikers in the trip over the Burlington road. They rejoice that his proposition for a settlement is being generally rejected, and seem to have considerable inside knowledge concerning the reasons therefor. The resumption of the boycott against the 'Q' has been openly advocated by the men in Chicago who were instrumental in having it declared off. They are never tired of stat ing that its abandonment was the one great mistake made by the strikers and their supporters on other roads. From all accounts the company held out certain inducements to the strikers in case of a formal declaration that the strike was off. It seems that the radicals have taken this offer as an indication that the company is weakening and now propose to renew the fight all along the line. Agents have been scouring the States of Iowa, Illinois, Missouri and Nebraska, noting the condition of the crops and forming an estimate of the amount of grain transportation to be done this fall and winter. All reports coincide in admitting that the crop will be one of the heaviest harvested for twenty years. On this they base their hopes of the success of the boycott."

Changes in the Mills Bill.

Washington, July 21.- The principal changes in the tariff bill since it was reported to the House from the ways and means committee, as shown in the measure as it passed the House to-

Items taken from the free list-Flax, backled, known as dressed linen; glue, gelatine and all similar preparations; fish glue or isinglass; licorice-juice; boneblack, ivory-drop black and bone-char; all preparations known as essential oils, pressed oils, distilled oils, rendered oils, alkalis, alkaloids and all combinations of these articles; china, clay or kaolin; plums and prunes; pulp for paper-makers' use; hatters' furs, not on the skin; lime, linseed or flaxseed; marble of all kinds, in block, rough or squared; plaster of paris, when ground or calcined; paintings, in oil or water colors, and statuary not otherwise provided for.

There were added to the free list-bags of jute for grain; nitrate of silver; alizarine, natural or artificial; olive oil, salad oil. cotton-seed oil, whale oil, seal oil and neats-foot oil; glass plates or dises, unwrought, for use in the manufacture of optical instruments, spectacles and eye-glasses; German looking-glass plates made of blown glass and silvered.

In the free list, books for baling or other purposes, were added to iron and steel cotton ties. To the dutiable list were added the following articles: Licorice juice, 35 per cent. ad valorem; paris green, 12; per cent. ad valorem; iron or steel, flat, with longitudinal ribs for the manufacture of fencing, four-tenths of a cent a pound; new type for printing, 15 per cent. ad valorem; rice hour and rice meal, 15 per cent. ad valorem; flax backled, known as dressed linen, \$10 per ton; hemp and jute carpeting, 6 cents per square yard; floor matting and floor mats, exchraive of vegetable substances, 20 per cent. ad valorem; all other carpets and carpetings, druggets, bocking, mats, rugs, screens, covers, has-socks, bedsides of wool, flax, cotton or parts of either, or other material, 40 per cent, ad valorem; kaolin, crude, \$1 per ton; china or wrought kaolin, \$2 per ton; marble of all kinds in blocks, rough or squared, 40 cents per cubic

The following changes were made in the dutiable list: China, porcelain, etc., from 45 to 50 per cent. ad valorem; glazed or enameled tiles reduced from 50 to 45 per cent. ad valorem; unpolished cylinder, crown and common window glass, not exceeding 10 by 15 inches square. He per pound; above that and not exceeding 16 by 24 inches square, 1to per pound, instead of lic per pound; above that and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches square, increased from 11 to 2c

pound; all above that, 24e pound, instead of lac, with the provision added that unpolished cylinder, crown and common window glass imported in boxes and containing fifty square feet, as nearly as sizes will permit, commercially designated as fifty feet of glass, single thick and weighing not to exceed fifty-five pounds of glass per box, shall be computed as fifty pounds of glass only, and that said kinds of glass imported in boxes containing, as nearly as sizes will permit, fifty feet of glass, now known as fifty feet of glass, double thick and not exceeding 90 pounds in weight, shall be computed as 30 pounds of glass only, but in all other cases the duty shall be computed to the actual weight of the glass; molasses testing not above 56 degrees by the polariscope, decreased from 4 to 21 cents per gallon; hard clothing increased from 15 to 20 cents per square foot; when manufactured from tempered steel wire the duty shall be 40 instead of 20 cents per square foot, as originally proposed. Pipes and smokers' articles, on which a duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem was proposed, were stricken from the bill. The changes made in the internal revenue

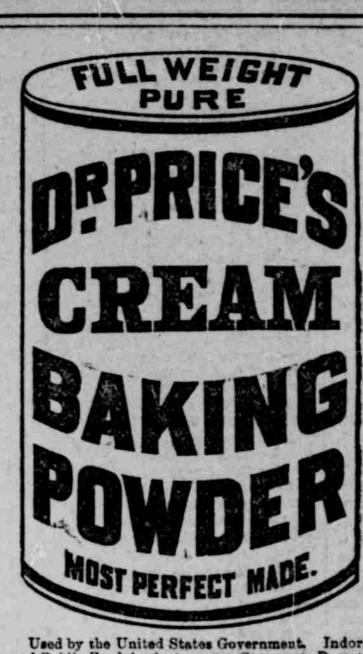
features of the bill were unimportant.

The Royal Meeting at St. Petersburg. Copyright, 1888, by the New York Associated Pre ss.] BERLIN, July 21.-Emperor William was banqueted to-night at the German embassy in St. Petersburg. Only his staff, the members of the embassy, and a few German residents were present. To-morrow the Czar and Czarina, the Russian Grand Dukes, and other members of the imperial tamily, will lunch on board Emperor William's vacht, the Hohenzollern. The Emperor and his visitors will afterwards review the Russian and German squadrons before Cronstadt, and then return to Peterhof for the grand parting banquet. On Monday the German squadron sails for Stockholm.

The political results of the Emperor's visit to the Czar remain absolutely unknown. The disposition of official circles is toward a disbelief that the interviews have determined anything. The immediate effect has been to lessen the strain of the relations between the Berlin and St. Petersburg foreign offices, but it is noteworthy that while M. De Giers and Count Herbert Bismarck exchange confidences at Peterhof, the North German Gazette and other inspired organs renew their attacks against the "Russian

spirit of aggression." An article in the North German Gazette on Thursday, denouncing Pan-Slavism as a menace to the peace of Europe, was worthy of the warmest period of the anti-Russian press campaign. It checked operations on the boerse and caused a slight fall in roubles. The obvious sim was to show that the policy of Prince Bismarck is not changed by the courtesy of the visit of Emperor William to the Czar. The Cologne Gazette also treats the interview as simply a friendly manifestation toward the Czar, implying no deviation from German projects or a sacrifice of German interests. The Cross Gazette explicitly denies that any special question has been resolved at Peterhof or that anything has been done affecting existing reaties. Diplomatic circles are convinced to the same effect, and regard the interviews

with indifference. Emperor William's tour of the leading courts of Europe is certainly in the interests of peace for the time being, prolonging, as it does, the period of truce; but it is now recognized as a purely social function, the new monarch paying his first visit to the heads of states with whom he desires to cultivate amity. The foreign press gets absurd rumors that France is to be overpowered and disarmed; that the Czar joins the central alliance; that a congress will revise the Berlin treaty; that the Emperors have agreed to combine to uproot An-Nihilists, and so forth. All alike are fictions. The French papers are especially excited over the rumor that France is to be disarmed, associated as it is with an increase of military activities in Alsace-Lorraine. The movement of troops from the interior toward the frontier, and the reinforcing of the garrisons at Strasburg and Metz are regarded as suggestive of a scheme to surprise France. The real object of these





Used by the United States Government. Indorsed by the heads of the Great Universities and Public Food Analysts as the Strongest, Purest and most Healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Dr. Price's Delicious Flavoring Extracts, Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, Almond, Rose, etc., do not contain Poisonous Oils or Chemicals. PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., New York. Chicago. St. Louis.



W. C. WHITEHEAD,

Granite and Marble MONUMENTS, Vaults, Statuary, Etc. NEW, ARTISTIC, PERFECT. 75 East Market Street. First Door East of Postoffice.

KNIGHTIJILLSON

75 and 77 South Pennsylvania Street.

NATURAL GAS LINE PIPE, DRIVE PIPE, TUBING, CASING, BOILER TUBES, of the manufacture of the

We carry in stock all sizes, operate four pipe machines, and cut and thread any size, from 18 inch to 12 inches in diameter. FULL LINE DRILLERS' SUPPLIES. Our stock covers the whole range of GAS. STEAM and WATER goods, and our establishment is the acknowledged headquarters.

URAL GAS SUPPLIES

Tubing, Casing and Pipe, Cordage, Rig Irons, Drilling Tools, Brass Goods, Malleable, Galvanized and Cast-Iron Fittings. Complete line of House-Fittings for Natural Gas.

GEORGE A. RICHARDS, 77 South Illinois Street, Indianapolis, Ind. TELEPHONE 364.

THE SWEETEST AND MOST NUTRITIOUS.

to ponder over. They should also tend to help the malcontents to accept the absorption of

Alsace-Lorraine by Germany as inevitable. Emperor William and the Pope.

[Copyright, 1888, by the New York Associated Press.] BERLIN, July 21.-Emperor William is expected to meet King Humbert in Rome, in September. The Pope, being apprised of this fact, has sent a vigorous protest to Prince Bismark. declaring that the Emperor's presence at Rome would be an act of hostility toward the Vatican, especially during the pending crisis with the Italian government. Cardinal Rampolla, the Papal Secretary of State, has also sent circulars to the nuncios to Bavaria and Austria, asking them to use their influence with those governments to induce them to advise Emperor William that his interview with King Humbert must be at a place remote from Rome. Mer. Galimberti sought a conference with Prince Henry of Reuss, the German embassodor at Vienna, and made an urgent representation, declaring that an interview with King Humbert in Rome would render the Pope's position intolerable, and probably precipitate his departure. Signor Crispi holds that there has been an arrangement, hitherto, that no ruling sovereign should be received in Rome, in deference to Catholic sentiment. Monarchs meeting Victor Emmanuel or Humbert have avoided sanctioning, by their presence at the Quirinal, the Pope's Tiffany, of Harvard, and a nephew dispossession, and the Vatican has not failed to August Belmont. Mrs. Yznaga was to draw advantage from this fact, using it as a divorced woman and an Episcopalian, proof that the Italian government's occupation of the Pope's territory was not definitive, even | same minister who helped the divorced Dake rein the eyes of Italy's allies. Signor Crispi, it is understood, attaches the greatest significance to the matter. The National Zeitung quotes the Italia as representing the views of the Italian government, to the effect that the Emperor's visit will be a guarantee of Italian unity. Emperor William, in his address to the Reichstag. approved the alliance with united Italy. If he now hesitates to come to Rome he will contradict his declared policy. In resolving to visit King Humbert in the capital of Italy the Emperor has given proof that he underon the other hand, Cardinal Rampolla's note alludes to the services which the Vatican has rendered the German government in influencing the Catholic party at the last election for members of the Reichstag, and also in assisting Prince Bismarck to modify the Kulturkampf. The impression grows in the official circle that the Vatican will defend Signor Crispi on this point; that the influence of the Prince Regent of Bavaria and the Emperor of Austria will be brought to bear in order to induce Emperor William not to go to Rome, and to select Milan

or Florence as the place of meeting. The Mandeville Case.

London, July 21 .- The inquest on the body of Dr. James Ridley, the medical attendant at Tullamore jail, who killed himself rather than give testimony as to the treatment received by Mr. Mandeville, has been adjourned until Friday next. The utmost interest attaches to the case, and particularly to the papers of the deceased, which were seized by the coroner. These documents are believed to contain a confession that the harshness of Mr. Mandeville's treatment was prompted by persons in high quarters, and doubt is expressed that they will ever be produced. The Freeman says: "Had Ridley been a worse man he would have faced examination, but, not being dead to human feeling, he ended his life in a moment of overwhelming shame."

The Mandeville inquest was resumed to-day. A great sensation was caused by the evidence of Daniel Goulding, who was formerly a warden in Tullamore jail. Goulding deposed that on the evening of Nov. 22 the governor of the jail said he had received orders to strip Mr. Mandeville; that he [the witness] and the other five wardens entered the prisoner's cell and found him sleeping soundly; that the chief warden shook the prisoner rudely and aroused him; that Mr. Mandeville resisted, but was soon stripped naked; and that he cried, "For decency's sake, leave m" shirt," whereupon the warden gave him his shirt, in which he lay the rest of the night, refusing to put on the prison garb. The witness said he was aware that Mr. Mandeville had been punished for periods never before re-corded in the warden's book. The inquest was

adjourned. Vanderburg Veterans of '40.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 21.-Several days ago about thirty-five veterans, who supported and voted for Gen. William H. Harrison in 1836 and 1840, assembled in the Young Men's Republican club-rooms and effected an organization under the name of the Tippecanoe Veteran Club of Vanderburg County. The following officers were elected: President, Dr. W. G. Ralston; first vice-president, John Greek; second vicepresident, Capt. Wm. Reavis; secretary, H. K. Wells. At a meeting of the club, held to night. fifteen new names, comprising a number of the oldest and most prominent business men of the city, were enrolled, and it was decided that the club will go in a body to Indianapolis within a few days to pay their respects to General Har-

Mr. John Rasch, a salesman for one of the leading wholesale houses of the city. He says that the bodies of two men were discovered, this morning, in Big Buck creek, about five miles from Livermore, Ky. They had evidently been murdered and then strapped together and thrown into the creek. The skulls of both men had been split with an ax, and the bodies bore other marks of violence. They had evidently been dead several days, and were in such a state of decomposition that they could not be recognized. The whole affair is a complete mystery to the people of that locality. as no one is known to be missing, though loggers and hoop-pole cutters are coming and going daily, and the impression is that they are of these migratory characters. The bodies were found in the receding waters of the creek, after a freshet. Nothing was found upon their persons to indicate who they are. The county authorities will institute a rigid investigation and endeavor to discover the murderers.

Reverend Potter's Services Again Utilized. New York, July 21 .- Rev. D. C. Potter, the Baptist divine who united the Duke of Marlborough and Mrs. Hamersley, to-day performed a like service for Mrs. Fernando Yznaga. formerly Miss Jennie Smith, and sister of Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, and William G. Tiffany, who is forty-three years old, and a son of Professor as is Mr. Tiffany, and hence recourse to the cently to wed Mrs. Hamersley. The groom, though a native of Baltimore, has long been a resident of San Francisco, where he met Mrs. Yznaga while she was securing her divorce. Tiffany has been secretary of American legation, at Vienna, is a collector of choice brandies, which he can afford, for he is worth a million. The marriage was private.

Natalie and Her Faithless Husband. LONDON, July 21.-Queen Natalie, of Servia, who arrived at the Hague to-night, has further cause for complaint against the Berlin government She accuses Count Von Bray-Steinburg. the German minister at Belgrade, of urging King Milan to contract a marriage with one of the Saxe-Altenbourg princesses. The Servian Premier approves the project. Nothing will be done openly until a divorce has been obtained. The proceedings move slowly. A powerful section of the higher Servian clergy opposes a divorce and denies the competence of the synod to interfere. The attitude of the clergy being likely to prevent the granting of a divorce, the friends of Queen Natalie have renewed negotiations for a separation under the

terms offered her at Wiesbaden. Mr. Randall's Position. WASHINGTON, July 21.—The following is the letter read in the House to-day from Mr. Randall, announcing his position on the tariff bill:

Hon. W. H. Sowden, House of Representatives: My Dear Sir-If a vote on Mr. Mills's tariff bill to to be taken Saturday, the 21st inst., I fear my strength, by reason of recent illness, will not permit my presence in the House on that day, and, if absent, I want you to secure me a pair with some one who favors that bill, as I would, if present, record my vote in opposition to it. Give this immediate care, as I do not want to be misunderstood. I want it annonneed and distinctly known that I am opposed to the passage of the bill in question. Yours truly,

Killed by a Train.

SAMUEL J. RANDALL.

MONTPELIER, Ind., July 21 .- J. C. Maddox was struck by the engine of a freight on the Ft. W., C. & L., at 10:30 to-day, and killed. The engine and four cars passed over the body. Mr. Maddox's horse frightened and started down the track ahead of the engine. The horse escaped, but he was thrown in front of the engine. Mr. Maddox was one of the prominent men in this part of the State. He was a lawyer, past seventy years of age, but vigorous as many men at fifty. He was very wealthy.

American Chess Congress,

New York, July 21.—The American Chess Congress to-night elected J. Spencer Turner president and F. Rose treasurer. These gentlemen will fix the date of champtonship games for some time in January. For the first prize, \$1,000 and a trophy, the following will compete: Blackburn and Guazeberg, of England: Techquey, St. Petersburg; McKenzie. New York; Wennewer, New York; Basquez, Mexico; Rosenthold, Paris; Gumagle, Mexico; Burns, England; Inglieh, Vienna: Burrill, Boston; Mohle, of America, and Pollock, of England.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 21.-James T. Clark, general superintendent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, died to-night, of peritonitis. He was taken ill in Ohio, while returning from the East, four days ago, but it was not believed until to-day that his illness would prove fatal. He was one of the best-known railroad men in the West.

Farmer Charged with Forgery. SPRINGFIELD, O., July 21.—John Golden, a young farmer, was arrested to-night on a charge of forgery. His victims are wealthy farmers. His operations aggregated several thousand